

# THE TRUE NORTHERNER.

Published Every Wednesday.

MRS. A. C. MARTIN, Editor.

PAW PAW, MICH., AUGUST 3, 1892.

## Republican National Ticket.

For President,  
BENJAMIN HARRISON.

For Vice-President,  
WHITELAW REID.

## Republican State Ticket.

For Governor,  
JOHN T. RICH,  
of Lapeer.

For Lieutenant Governor,  
J. WIGHT GIDDINGS,  
of Westford.

For Secretary of State,  
JOHN W. JOCHIM,  
of Marquette.

For Treasurer,  
JOSEPH F. HAMBITZER,  
of Houghton.

For Auditor General,  
STANLEY W. TURNER,  
of Roscommon.

For Attorney General,  
GERBERT J. DIEKEMA,  
of Ottawa.

For Commissioner of the State Land Office,  
JOHN G. BERRY,  
of Otsego.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
H. K. PATTENGILL,  
of Ingham.

For Member Board of Education,  
E. A. WILSON,  
of Van Buren.

## Fourth Congressional District Republican Convention.

The Republican convention for the Fourth Congressional District of Michigan, comprising the counties of Allegan, Barry, Berrien, Cass, St. Joseph and Van Buren, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for congress from said district, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention, will be held in the village of Allegan, on Tuesday, the 16th day of August, 1892, at 11 o'clock a. m.

The several counties will be entitled to representation as follows: Allegan, 16; Barry, 10; Berrien, 18; Cass, 11; St. Joseph, 12; Van Buren, 12.

Committee.  
C. M. NASH,  
DANIEL STRIKER,  
ALONZO VINCENT,  
FRANKLIN WELLS,  
MILAN WIGGINS.

## REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Republican county convention for the county of Van Buren will be held at the village of Lawton, on Wednesday, the 17th day of September, 1892, at eleven o'clock a. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for county officers and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

The several townships of the county will be entitled to representation in the convention as follows:

Almena..... 5 Hamilton..... 5  
Antwerp..... 11 Hartford..... 11  
Arlington..... 7 Keeler..... 7  
Bangor..... 12 Lawrence..... 9  
Bloomington..... 12 Pine Grove..... 9  
Covert..... 6 Porter..... 6  
Columbia..... 8 Paw Paw..... 13  
Dexter..... 11 South Haven..... 12  
Genoa..... 6 Waverly..... 6

J. E. CHANDLER, Secretary.  
A. T. ANDERSON, Chairman.

## Republican Senatorial Convention.

The Republicans of Allegan and Van Buren counties will meet in senatorial convention on the first day of September next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the village of South Haven, for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for state senator in the district composed of said counties. By order.

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL COM.  
Dated Aug. 1, 1892.

## COMING EVENTS.

August 6-7, St. Joseph—Regatta.  
August 9-13, Grand Rapids—Great races.  
August 10, Owosso, State prohibition party convention.  
August 16, Allegan—Fourth district Republican convention.  
August 16, Lawton—People's party congressional convention.  
August 17, Grand Rapids—Democratic state convention.  
August 18, Lawrence—Van Buren County Alliance.  
August 17-22, Island Lake—Annual encampment Michigan state troops.  
August 23, Detroit, Exposition opens.  
August 24, Allegan, Democratic Congressional convention.  
September 5, 6, 7, 8, Grand Rapids—State Horse Breeders' association.  
September 12, Lansing—State fair opens.  
Sept. 19-23, Gr'd Rapids, Kent county fair.  
Sept. 27 to Oct. 1, Allegan, Allegan county fair.  
October 4-7, Dowagiac, Dowagiac Union fair.

## Democracy Floored.

The Supreme Court of Michigan paid its respects to the squawking legislature in a most emphatic manner last Thursday and put to sleep for all time two acts which together constituted the apple of the eye of the Democratic party in Michigan and more particularly those Democrats who had United States senatorial bees buzzing in their bonnets. The infamous gerrymander of the Representative and Senatorial districts of Michigan are declared unconstitutional. From whatever point of view this decision may be regarded, Democrats can find no comfort in it. The prospect now before them is dark and gloomy. Their bare-faced attempt to steal the next legislature and a United States senator has been foiled. Their boasted fairness in redistricting the state has been proven a false pretense, and out of the mouths of a chief justice and a justice of their own party their political rascality has been condemned. More than this, it seems inevitable that there must be an extra session of the legislature of 1891. This will occasion an additional expenditure of thousands of dollars and ruin the record of economy with which the Winans administration is endeavoring to deceive the people. For this reason Governor Winans is averse to calling a special session of the legislature. And if he should reconvene the legislature the Democrats will not have a partisan majority in the senate, and they cannot pass new reapportionment acts without consulting the Republicans. Two Democratic senators, Wisner and Bastone, have resigned, and there is a probable vacancy in Fridlender's district owing to change of residence. The Democrats cannot carry more than one of three vacant constituencies. If they do that they will have but sixteen senators, or if Fridlender takes his seat again, seventeen, including one independent, who has always acted with the Democrats. This is a bare majority, and it is doubtful if the Democrats can do any-

thing with it, even if they get it. In this connection a serious difficulty respecting the special elections arises which ought to be noted. The acts of 1885 having been voided, does it not become necessary to hold the new elections under the acts of 1881? But the senatorial districts have been altered, and the constituency of the senators elected in 1890 is not the same as that of senators elected under the apportionment of 1881. If the Democrats do not reconvene the legislature another set of difficulties arise. It is a question whether the acts of 1881 are constitutional under the present ruling of the Supreme Court. It is a question whether supervisors must meet and reapportion legislative districts in counties entitled to more than one representative. Even should these questions be satisfactorily settled, the Democrats would be no better off. If the elections are held under the acts of 1881 they will certainly lose the legislature and the election of a United States senator.

LATER.—Since the above was written, under pressure of party exigency Gov. Winans has decided to convene the legislature in special session for the purpose of enacting new apportionment bills. This session is called for Friday, Aug. 5th, at 12 o'clock noon. There are two vacancies in the senate, (three, if Fridlender lost his seat by a year's absence), and three in the house, and as no special elections will be called to fill them several counties will be unrepresented at the extra session. These districts were all represented by Democrats, so they will not have a majority in the senate and will have to submit eminently fair bills in order to secure their passage. And even if they had a majority they could not give the acts immediate effect, since to do that requires a two-thirds vote, and the acts must be given immediate effect to be of any use at all. The circumstances are therefore favorable to fair and square treatment of the Republicans and an equitable reapportionment of the legislative districts. This is a distinct gain for the Republicans.

It will cost the taxpayers \$1,000 per day to repair the breaks occasioned by this piece of partisan Democratic legislation.

## Senator Aldrich's Speech.

Senator Aldrich's recent speech in the United States Senate, designed to accompany the report of the finance subcommittee of that body on the course of wages and prices under the McKinley law, fitly interpreted in accordance with experience and common sense principles the facts and figures of that report. Perhaps his two most effective arguments were his appeal to the experience of the people for confirmation of the committee's finding as to the reduced cost of living under protection and his remarkably clear exposure of the newly avowed free trade attitude of the Democracy. It was almost as plainly expressed as if he had said to a farmer: "You know your corn is doing splendidly with this fence around it; now what do you think of this fellow who says that your fence is unconstitutional?"

The finance subcommittee's report, it will be remembered, was a unanimous one, Senators Carlisle and Harris, Democrats, concurring with the Republican Senators as to the facts therein set forth. It showed that between 1889 and 1891 there had been an average decline of 0.64 per cent. in the prices of 214 articles, including all the necessities and many of the means of refinement of life; that the average advance in wages had been 0.73 per cent., and that, in spite of an average rise of 13.67 per cent. in the prices of farm products, the cost of living of a family in ordinary circumstances was 0.44 per cent. less. In view of these findings Senator Aldrich was fully justified in making the bold and very significant assertion that there never was a time in the history of this country when the purchasing power of its people's wages was so great as it is now. Protection was extended by the McKinley law to articles in common use which had not been duly protected before, and the result is just what the friends of protection predicted. These articles are made here, and domestic production is bringing down their prices steadily and gradually. If one or two such articles cost still more, the great bulk of them cost less, and the average cost is less; and the decreased cost of the many articles shows that the cost of the few will also decrease gradually and be less than before.

The whole speech was full of courage. It was not an apology or defense of the McKinley law, but an aggressive raid upon the rear of its retreating foes, a series of charges upon their batteries of fallacies. Their hollow and specious claim to be the friend of the laboring man was exposed by Mr. Aldrich's attack on the incidental protection or labor cost tariff idea, on which Mr. Cleveland was nominated in 1884. The Democracy then proposed to protect articles on which there was a difference in labor cost, but to allow no protection for the other elements of the cost of protection; to wit, clerk and bookkeeper hire, insurance and interest, salaries of superintendents and last, but not least, raw materials. Yet all these items are as much entitled to labor protection as labor itself. The clerks and bookkeepers are workingmen, the insurance clerks and the bank clerks and

runners and watchmen, whose salaries are paid out of "interest and insurance," are workingmen, and the raw material is prepared by workingmen, whether it be cotton, wool, iron ore, coal, stone, wood, or some more finished form of product. Labor cost runs through every cent in a dollar of cost of production, and the party that protects only the labor cost of the final process does not protect labor. It is superficial, and protects only the showy part of the labor.

Thus Senator Aldrich shows Republican protection to be thoroughly practical. He frankly advocates the free list for everything which permanent natural disadvantages prevent us from producing anything like as fully as we consume. But let us make sure that the disadvantages are permanent before we give up anything as "impossible" to Americans. And only when we protect labor as far back as labor runs, taking in all the labor concerned, do we really protect men. Protection is for men, not for things.—New York Press.

## Democrats Against Cleveland.

All over the North and South prominent Democrats are declining to support Cleveland.

John McDowell, a Democratic State officer in Tennessee, refuses to support the Democratic national ticket because of its platform.

Frank Burkitt, recently nominated as a Democratic elector-at-large in Mississippi, resigned his place and refuses to support Cleveland and Stevenson.

H. Jamison, recently a Democratic candidate for congress in the Fourth Mississippi district refuses to support the Democratic ticket or the Democratic national platform, and declares that he will run as a third party candidate for congress.

As it is in Mississippi so it is throughout the Union. Prominent Democrats everywhere refuse to support the Mugwump free trade candidate, and in the state of New York every state officer and every delegate to the Democratic National Convention is on record as publicly declaring that Cleveland cannot carry New York.

The candidates of the People's party are in a peck of trouble over their records since the war. Weaver won't run well among the Southern members of the party because he abused the South after the rebellion was suppressed, while Field will be rejected by the Northern members because he publicly regretted in 1880 that he did not kill more Yankees during the conflict. The Democratic candidates smile complacently at all this unhappy snarl and thank goodness it isn't their trouble. They know there would be hardness of heart and bitterness of spirit for every man who went into the war and ran for office afterward. That is why the sent substitutes.

Democrats in public life feel as much confidence in President Harrison's wisdom and patriotism as do Republicans. The bill enacted the President power to levy retaliatory canal tolls on Canadian vessels passing through our canals passed both houses without a single dissent from any Democrat, although Representative Turner (Dem., Ga.) pointedly called attention to the fact that the power conferred on the President is exactly similar to that in the reciprocity clause of the McKinley law. Democrats know that this large discretionary power is safe in President Harrison's hands.

Colonel Cockerill's New York Morning Advertiser says Colonel McClure, of the Philadelphia Times, is a very nice gentleman and all that, but—"Colonel McClure will engage in a joint debate with Governor McKinley on the question of the tariff and the protection of American industries and labor, and when it is done there will not be enough left of a good Philadelphia editor and genial gentlemen to bait a mouse trap."

There was a great racket and hullabaloo in Madison Square Garden, New York City, on the night of July 20, in notifying Cleveland of his nomination. But on the subject of silver there were great gobs of silence and gloom.

Still no Democrat has pointed out any article of domestic consumption that has been increased in price since the enactment of the McKinley law. Those whose price has been decreased might be named by the score.

Candidate Cleveland says "we," referring to the Democratic party and himself, "have fallen upon a time." About the 8th of November he will think it is a buzz saw he has "fallen upon."

The Kansas City Times nominates a Missouri man "for Cleveland's cabinet." As his "cabinet" will hold its meetings at Buzzard's Bay, it will be wise to name a man who can either fish or cut bait.

Senator Hill was in New York during the time Cleveland and Stevenson were being dined and wine, the latter to the extent of \$6,000 worth. But Hill was not present at the festivities.

D. B. Hill isn't saying a word since the Democratic nomination. If he had been as discreet before the convention the nomination might have been different.

# PLUG - JAW - AR CHEWING TOBACCO CATCHES THEM ALL

## READ THE FOLLOWING.

"I CHEW JOLLY TAR because it gives me more good, solid Tobacco for the money than I can get in any other brand."

The Carpenter.

"JOLLY TAR suits me and I mean to stick to it. It is the largest and best piece of Tobacco I have ever been able to find."

The Bricklayer.

"I KNOW a good thing when I see it. JOLLY TAR fills the bill. It gives both quantity and quality." The Blacksmith.

"WHEN I chew I want the best. I have tied to JOLLY TAR and could not be induced to change." The Engineer.

"I AM of the same opinion as Bill. JOLLY TAR is king of them all." The Fireman.

"WE fellows want the most for our money always. JOLLY TAR gives it to us in good Chewing Tobacco. It is our stand-by." The Printer.

AND THUS THEY ALL SAY. JOLLY TAR IS A GENERAL FAVORITE.

JNO. FINZER & BROS.  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

## STANTON'S U. S. LAWYER'S DIARY

AND RULE BOOK.  
500 to 700 already ordered for 1892.  
Ready for delivery Dec. 1st, 1891.  
Complete revision of the Federal, State and county court rules.  
The terms and time for noticing cases for trial appears on each day page of diary.  
Order at once if you would have your name printed with the bar of your county. Price \$2.50 delivered.  
ELMER E. STANTON,  
Law Books and Supplies, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

## MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Matthew Murphy, Kate Murphy, Thomas W. Murphy, and Agnes Murphy, all of Lawton, Van Buren county, Michigan, to Fuller and Fuller Company, a corporation of Chicago, Ill., bearing date the 17th day of March, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Van Buren county, state of Michigan, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1892, in liber 47 of mortgages (26300), and an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, therefore notice is hereby given, by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, that on Saturday, the 24th day of September, A. D. 1892, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Paw Paw, Michigan (that being the place where the circuit court for the county of Van Buren is held), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest at seven per cent., and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars consented for therein, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows: Commencing at a point on the quarter line west of the center of section thirty-three (33), town three (3) south, of range thirteen (13) west, thirteen rods and fifty-two hundredths of a rod, and running thence north eleven chains and eighty-three and two-thirds links, thence west forty-four rods and twenty-eight hundredths of a rod, thence south eleven chains and eighty-three and two-thirds links, thence east forty-four rods and twenty-eight hundredths of a rod to the place of beginning, all in the township of Paw Paw, in the village of Lawton, Van Buren county, and state of Michigan.

Dated the 27th day of June, A. D. 1892.

FULLER AND FULLER COMPANY,  
194513-1067 Mortgage.

LINCOLN H. TITUS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a transcript writ of execution issued out of and under the seal of the circuit court for the county of Van Buren, bearing date the 20th day of July, A. D. 1892, and to me directed and delivered, in which Hiram A. Chapin, as executor of the last will and testament of Gardner B. Chapin, is plaintiff, and Joshua T. Bangs is defendant, I did on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1892, levy upon and seize all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, Joshua T. Bangs, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit: All that certain piece of land lying in the southwest corner (lying west of the center and south of the center of) of the lake into said river of the north half (1/2) of the southeast quarter (1/4) of section seventeen (17), town three (3) south, of range thirteen (13) west, supposed to contain ten (10) acres of land, be the same more or less, in the county of Van Buren, state of Michigan, which premises I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the court house in the village of Paw Paw, in said county, on Saturday, the 10th day of September, A. D. 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

Dated the 28th day of July, 1892.

WILLIAM R. SHERINE,  
Under Sheriff in and for said county.

## ORDER FOR HEARING CLAIMS.

State of Michigan, County of Van Buren, ss. Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Van Buren, made on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1892, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Nathan Benedict, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, for examination and allowance, on or before the 30th day of January next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on Monday, the 31st day of October, and on Monday, the 30th day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated July 29th, A. D. 1892.

505054 BENJ. F. HECKERT, Judge of Probate.

## ORDER FOR HEARING CLAIMS.

State of Michigan, County of Van Buren, ss. Notice is hereby given that by an order of the probate court for the county of Van Buren, made on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1892, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Thomas Crippin, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said probate court, at the probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, for examination and allowance, on or before the 6th day of February next, and that such claims will be heard before said court on Monday, the 7th day of November, and on Monday, the 6th day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated August 1st, A. D. 1892.

505054 BENJ. F. HECKERT, Judge of Probate.

My whole family had been suffering from terrible colds on their lungs. I called at my druggist's and procured a bottle of Dullman's Great German 25 Cent Cough Cure, and I can safely recommend it as the best cough remedy that I ever bought.

BONNER COVINO, Liverman, Flint, Mich.  
Don't Cough! Cough! Cough! but get a bottle and try it. For sale by Longwell Bros.

J. D. HAMILTON, M. D.

Buy Your

# LUBRICATING OILS

AT THE

## WOLVERINE PHARMACY

## Snow Bros., Hot Air Furnaces,

Paw Paw, Mich.

We are "In It."

That is, the

Hot Air Furnace

BUSINESS.

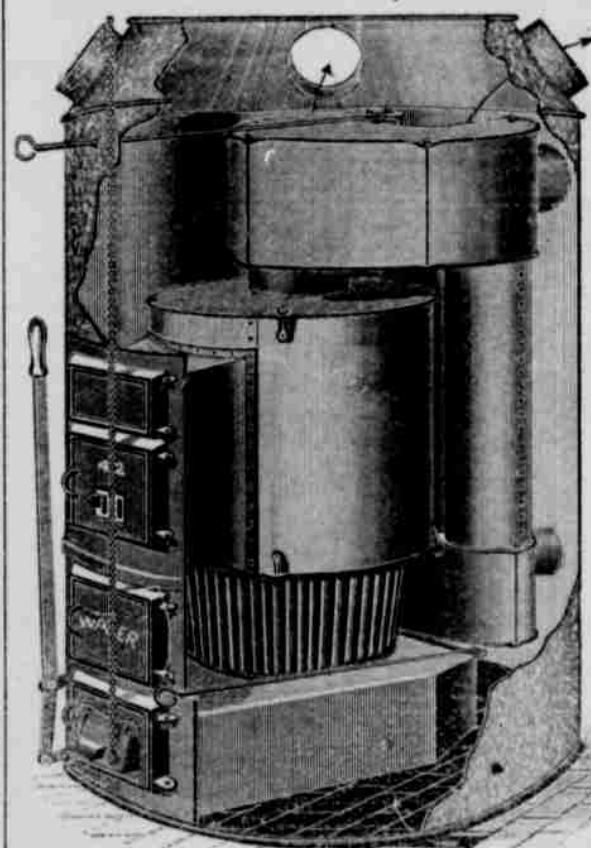
We make All Sizes.

Either

Wood or Coal Burners,

and we always

GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.



Paw Paw, Mich., Aug. 2, '92.—Snow Bros., Gents: I think the furnace which you placed in my house last fall a complete success. It has warmed the whole house in the coldest weather and with but little more expense than one stove would have made in warming a small part of same space. Another important item is that the construction of your furnace is such that one derives immediate benefit from a small fire, so that one can warm the house in moderate weather as easily and cheaply as it could be done with a stove.

Yours truly,

G. E. GILMAN.

# MAKE HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES

May be a very good proverb, but if you want a good roof, now is the time to buy your Shingles. Prices very low and quality extra high. Everything in the Builders' line in stock and at prices that can't help but sell it.

A. HATHAWAY & CO.